The Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

TATENO RECALLED

A Change in the Japanese Embassy

THE REASONS FOR THIS ACTION

No Connection With Recent Dip-Iomatic Negotiations.

THE NEW MINISTER

TOKIO, July 26.-Gozo Tateno, Japanese minister to Washington, has been recalled to Japan and Mr. Kukino, an experienced diplomat, has been appointed to succeed him. This change is made on account of dissatisfaction at the manner in which Minister Tateno has conducted the negotiations with the Washington government looking to the modification of the extraterritorial treaties.

The Recall Explained.

The news from Tokio of the recall of the Japanese minister, Mr. Tateno, is confirmed here, but the reason assigned for the change is said to be erroneously stated. While there have been negotiations between the governments of Japan and the United States since 1882, looking to a revision of the treaties, it happens that little has been the treaties, it happens that fittle has been done in that respect recently, and that the few notes that have passed contain no matter that was objectionable to our government, or that in the slightest degree coull subject Mr. Tateno to censure by his own government. Furthermore it can be positively stated on the highest authority that the change in the legation here is in no change in the legation here is in no way connected with the communications addressed to the Japanese government by the Department of State respecting the

the Department of State respecting the Corean imbroglio.

Proof positive to this effect is afforded by two facts: First, that a successor to Mr. Tateno has been apointed, which would not have been the case had the Japanese government been disposed to resent Secretary Gresham's representations, and second, while Mr. Tateno received his formal recall within the last fortiveleght hours be ween within the last forty-eight hours, he was notified about three months ago, and before the Corean difficulty arose, that his term had expired, and that he would soon receive notice of his recail. The fact is that the Japanese government has its diplomatic service under rigid civil service rules, and one of its features is a rotation in office. No Japanese minister, it is said, serves more than three years at one post, save in exceptional circumstances where negotiations in progress cannot be safely transferred from one

No Stigma to the Recall. It is a fact that Mr. Tateno has served in Washington nearly four years, and that his relations in that time with our government have been of the most cordial nature. He is not, it is stated, detached from the Japasese diplomatic service, but will return to Japan bearing the rank of envoy extraor-dinary unattached, and if the precedents are followed, probably will become vice min-ister to one of the departments, a sufficient evidence that no stigma attaches to his re-call. Mr. Tateno's history is interesting. es from one of the highest familie In Japan—one of the "two-sworded" class. He was originally and for many years an officer in the imperial household, and when Gen. Grant visited Japan he was specially designated by the emperor to escort the general in his tour through the empire. A strong attachment sprang up between the two men, many valuable presents were ex-changed, and a friendly correspondence changed, and a friendly correspondence was kept up between them until the death of Gen. Grant. Mr. Tateno afterward became governor of the province of Osaka and by his kindly administration endeared himself to the large foreign colony, who recognized his efforts in their behalf, especially on the occasion of the great ficods, by handsome testimonials. He held this post for ten years and then became a member of the Japanese senate, which place he relinquished to accept the appointment, in January, 1891, of Japanese minister to Washington.

The New Minister.

Mr. Kentaro Kaneko, who will succeed Mr. Tateno, is a man of erudition and of distinction in his own country. He was educated in the United States and is a graduate of Harvard and of the Cambridge Law School. He is about forty-two years of age and has acquired fame as a parliamenta-rian. He visited the leading countries of Europe and made an exhaustive study their systems of government and, returning to Japan, framed the code of parliamentary which governs their senate and house. He was general secretary of the imuse of peers, a position corresponding to that of secretary of the Senate in our country, and since then has held the post of vice minister of agriculture and

Inasmuch as the treaties have been erroneously suggested as a cause change in the legation here, it may ed that the Japanese government has been, for many years, striving to secure a revis treaties, and with every pect of final success. In the treaties of 1857-58, between the United States and Japan, it was stipulated that Americans committing offenses in Japan should be tried by the American consul general, or consuls. Other nations followed this lead in their treaties with Japan, and thus the country fell under affairs of foreigners in Japan completely under the rather arbitrary control of courts composed of the consuls representing the

commercial powers. Revision of the Treaties.

There was not much objection to this when Japan was in the early stages of civilization, but of recent years the best element of the country has resented keenly the degradation of being classed with semibarbarous nations, and has striven to have the treaties revised so as to permit their own well organized judiciary to deal with all matters commonly within its jurisdiction in civilized countries. The United States was the first nation to hold out a promise of more liberal treatment in this respect. This promise, though, was not fulfilled, and in recent years it has suffered other nations to advance so far beyond it that treaties with them have been practically completed by which Japan takes her stand among civilized nations, with full admission of ability to administer justice.

Another Version. The above is a semi-official explanation of the case. There is another story told, however, in explanation of the change in the Japanese legation here that finds belief among those hostile to the administration. This story is not at all inconsistent with the statement that the Japanese government was not inspired in its action by cent diplomatic correspondence United States. The story in brief is that Mr. Tateno has become persona non grata to the Secretary of State on the ground that he was indirectly responsible for the recent criticisms published in American papers of the course of Secretary Gresham the Japan-Corean controversy. ations between the two officials have been Attemety cordial on the surface, and the tinister has been an almost daily visitor

to the State Department since the beginhing of the Corean controversy.

Notwithstanding this fact it is intimated that Secretary Gresham felt that the Jap-anese minister had improperly made public certain information that had reached him in his official capacity and that was not intended for public circulation in the present diplomatic negotiations between

this country and China, Japan and Corea. Cause of Dissatisfaction. According to the story the principal cause

of dissatisfaction was the publication of the efforts being made by the United States for the peaceful settlement of existing international differences and the garbled misrepresentation of the note written by Secretary Gresham to the Japanese minister of for-

eign affairs.
It is alleged that that note was purposely misquoted by enemies of the administra-tion, and that the Japanese minister is suspected of having allowed newspaper men to see the note. It is not even intimated that he was in any way responsible for the distortion of the message. His error, if the report is true, consisted of allowing it to be seen by outside parties. The Japanese be seen by outside parties. The Japanese minister is a man of high honor and great ability, and is not believed to have been guilty of such a grave diplomatic discourtesy. His recall at this particular time, when there is special need of the services of an experienced diplomat to represent his country at Washington is mainly responcountry at Washington, is mainly respon-sible for the circulation of the story given above. Mr. Tateno will start for home in a few days, and in the long interval that will occur before the arrival here of his successor the first secretary of the legation will act as charge d'affaires.

SEEKING SETTLEMENT

Signs Pointing to a Peaceful Solution of the Tariff Problem.

Senators See Secretary Carlisle-Republicans Unable to Pass Quay's Free Sugar Amendments.

A quite general canvass of the democrati side of the Senate confirms the statement that the democratic Senate conferees will return to the conference with the understanding that it is the sense of the caucus that they should stand substantially by the Senate bill, and the indications are even stronger today than they were last night that the conferees will not regard themselves in position to yield anything to the House on articles which are considered impertant by even one or two democratic Sen-

In a word, all factions in the party in the Senate are still holding out substantially for what was agreed upon in the Jones amendments, and the Senate conferees, finding themselves confronted with the necessity of holding forty-three votes, will be compelled to say to the House that if a bill is to be passed the House must accept the material amendments made by the Senate. This is especially true of sugar, coal and iron ore, over which the greatest contention has been from the beginning.

Populists Demand the Bounty. Senators Allen and Kyle (populists), it is understood, have renewed the demand for the continuance of a part of the bounty for

the present year. Senators whose constituents are interested Senators whose constituents are interested in the coal duty say that the Senate rate canot be reduced, but there is, at this time, considerable friendship manifested toward the reciprocity proposition on coal which was advanced in the caucus yesterday. It is suggested by some that there may be a slight lowering of the duty on fron ore, which, it is claimed, can stand a reduction better than coal.

It is understood that the conferces, at their former sitting, practically agreed upon

their former sitting, practically agreed upon all the other changes, and that this work will not be gone over. There will be a large number of these, but a majority of them

Seeking Some Settlement. Senators Harris and Jones had a long conference with Secretary Carliste at the Treasury Department this morning with a view to a settlement of the tariff compli cations on a basis of honor to the radical and conservative elements of the democratic party. After leaving the conference Sena-tor Harris is credited with saying that there was no longer any doubt of the ulti-mate passage of the Senate bill with certain modifications of a character to meet the President's wishes for freer aw material and making a straight duty of 45 cent ad valorem on sugar. These confer-ences between Senators and a representa-tive of the President are assumed to indicate a sincere desire for harmonious action in the matter.

Future Course of Republicans.

The republican Senators having found after a consultation held before the Senate met today that they could not carry the free sugar amendments proposed by Senator Quay yesterday decided that Senator Quay should withdraw all his amendments offered yesterday, with the under-standing that they will be renewed in a different form by some other republican. If the vote shows that Senator Quay's vote will strike out the one-eighth differential it will probably be cast on that side. The republicans do not know how the populists will vote. On the proposition to vote for free sugar there was found a serious complication. For the republicans Sena-tors Manderson and Perkins were afraid that the proposition might go through and the bill pass. It was understood that in case free sugar was added to the bill Senator Peffer would vote for it. The repub licans felt that the only proposition which would go through and which will endanger the bill is that instructing the conferee to strike out the one-eighth differential. This would carry by only the margin of one vote if all the republicans, all th one vote if all the republicans, all the pop-ulists and Senators Hill and Irby voted for

There is little hope that the republicans of the Senate will be able to strike out the one-eighth differential on sugar, even if they would all vote for it. It is understood that Mr. Stewart (Nev.), whose vote is necessary to carry the proposition, will not vote with them. It is not known whether he will vote at all, but even then the vote would be a tie and the motion lost.

CABIN JOHN LAND.

A Bill Allowing Sale of Property Passed the Senate.

Mr. Hunton this afternoon called up from the Senate calendar Senate bill 2118, authorizing the sale of title of the United States to a tract of land in Montgomery county, Md., to Wm. H. and George Bobinger. This bill was reported favorably from the District committee. It provides for the sale of the small tract of land which has for many years been used by the proprietors of the hotel at Cabin John in the belief that they owned it. From a survey recently made it has been ascertained that this tract is in reality a portion of the land acquired by the govern-ment for the Washington aqueduct. The owners of the hotel have improved the tract, and the bill merely authorizes its sale to them if in the opinion of the Secretary of War the safd sale will in no wise be detrimental to the Washington aque-duct, Col. Elliot, in charge of the aqueduct, said in a report on the bill: encroachment happened to be made, but I am satisfied it United States land and without any wrong The bill was passed without any objec-

Germany's New Attache.

tion.

Georg Frederica, first lieutenant in the thirtieth imperial infantry, has been appointed military attache at the German legation here to succeed Lieut, Von Kummer, who distinguished himself-by winning the celebrated cavalry race from Vienna to Berlin, and then fighting a duel and winding up in a military prison in Germany.

Going to Hampton Roads. The practice ship Bancroft sailed from New York this morning for Newport, where will remain until August 1, and then go to Hampton Roads.

A Bold Rascal Forges Checks for Over \$100,000

ON THE COLUMBIA BANK

David Coleman Buys Stocks and Partnerships Lavishly.

The Columbia National Bank of this city on Tuesday last was presented with bogus checks to the amount of \$117,100, which formed part of a bold and large swindling scheme perpetrated in New York city. The local bank loses nothing by the affair, as the checks were immediately denounced as fraudulent. The checks were skillfully drawn, and had every appearance of being genuine. They were signed "David Coleman," and indersed by "E. O. Rice, paying teller." No one by the name of David Coleman ever had an account with the Columbia National Bank, and no one named E. O. Rice ever held the office of paying teller at that institution. The first known of the affair in Washington was by the receipt of a letter from the Lincoln Bank of New York, requesting the remittance of \$61,600 on two checks which were inclosed. Cashler Clarence Carson immediately wired the Lincoln Bank that the checks were forgeries. Soon after another check of the same nature for \$20,500 came through the Washington clearing house from the National Bank of the Republic, which had received it for collection from the Fourteenth Street Bank of New York, and later in the day the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., telegraphed the Columbia officials, asking if a certified check of \$35,-000, drawn by David Coleman, was good. Nothing further in relation to the matter could be learned in Washington, but in New York the story in detail has been traced.

The facts as disclosed show that Gerhardt W. I. Landau, formerly a Presbyterian c'ergyman, several years ago embarked in the silk business. He was compelled by dull times to close his mill; but about three weeks ago Mr. Landau answered an advertisement in a New York newspaper, in which the advertiser stated that he had \$30,000 to invest in a good paying business, and desired to become either an active or a silent partner. The day following the foregoing the firm of Shaffer & Burt, attorneys, of 30 Nassau street, New York, received a visitor, who gave his name as David Cole-man, and during the course of a rather lengthy conversation remarked that he was the possessor of about \$200,000, earned in the transportation of United States mails in the transportation of United States mails in the west; that the money was deposited in the Columbia National Bank of Washington, in which city the speaker had resided after leaving the west; but capital life, he said, was too gay for a person of advanced years, so he had decided to locate in New York and invest his money in some lucrative business. He also informed Mr. Burt of the above firm that he had advertised to that above firm that he had advertised to that effect, and desired the lawyer to investigate two answers he had received in reply

The communication from Mr. Landau was answered and negotiations begun, and the progressed so satisfactorily that on Thursday last Messrs. Burt and Coleman journeyed to Patterson to inspect the rilk plant, and during the visit Coleman evinced con-siderable knowledge of all the large business and banking houses in Washington, Fhiladelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago, and thereby created such a favorable impression on both Mr. Landau and his attorney, Edward M. Weiss, that an agree-ment was reached at that time. It was to form a cogartnership under the firm name of G. W. I. Landau & Co., Cole-

man to pay \$10,000, for which he was to re-ceive a half interest in the silk mill. Each partner was to contribute \$2,500 also as a running account, to be deposited in one of the banks. A day or two later the parties repaired to the First National Bank to conrepaired to the First National Bank to Cole-summate the transaction, and there Cole-man produced what purported to be a cer-tified check for \$35,000 on the Columbia National Bank of this city, and a bank book to show that he had \$200,000 posit in the institution named. A check was given to Cashier Beil, and Mr. Landa handed Coleman his own check for \$2,500. The latter Coleman also deposited, but drew on it \$600 in cash. Shortly thereafter the deed conveying a half interest in the mill was filed for record.

Mr. Landau drove Coleman and Mr. Burt to the Erie railway station, and returned to the bank to draw a sum of money with which to pay off a mortgage on his prop-erty. Then it was that Cashier Bell suggested that, as the transaction was a large one, it would be well to inquire of the Columbia National Bank to ascertain man's standing. On receiving a reply, Mr. Landau sought the advice of Chief of Graul, who directed him to visit New York in search of the swindler. On arrival in th metropolis, Mr. Landau was joined by Mr. Burt, and the pair started for the Vendome Hotel, where Coleman said he was staying, but he was not known there. A warrant was secured at Paterson for the arrest of Coleman, on the charge of forgery, and the York police are now at work on the

It has been learned that Coleman stopped the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, and also had redeemed a watch which he had pawned in a Bowery pawn shop. It was also discovered that Coleman secured a large quantity of Higgins-German soap stock with a bogus check for \$27,900. The swindler deposited with the Lincoln Na-tional Bank a check for \$33,500. He was introduced at the bank by one of the directors and drew on his account \$8,500. A check for \$18,000 was deposited in the Nassau Bank and \$2,300 drawn on this account. In the opinion of Inspector McLaughlin

New York has never seen a cleverer swindler or one whose plans were so well carried out. Mr. Landau lost only \$600 in cash, besides what it will cost him to straighten out his property again by suit in chancery, but he stated that he will willingly expend \$5,000 in order to give Coleman a taste of justice. The transactions of the forger with the soap company were further shown this morning in New York when, on motion of Counselor Lamb in the motion of Counselor Lamb in the special term of the United States court, Judge Bartlett appointed Jos. W. Stray as receiver for the Higgins Soap Company, with securities to the amount of \$20,000. Some time since the company became involved and unable to meet its obligations, and it was finally decided to sell a number of shares of stock to tide over the diffic A customer was found in the person of the same David Coleman who came from Wash ington, and with a letter purporting to have been signed by the president of the Columbia National Bank, representing the bearer to be a wealthy stockholder of that institution. Negotiations were entered into with Coleman, who said he would take 300 shares. He was particular about the con-dition of the concern, and ten days were consumed by the expert accountants in go-ing over the books of the company in order to furnish Mr. Coleman a satisfactory statement. After this formality had been gone through with Coleman paid for the shares with a check on the Columbia Bank, which purported to have been certified by the cashier of the bank. This was depos-ited by the Lincoln National Benk The creditors of the soap company were then notified that the concern was again in a solvent condition as the result of the \$00,

(a) received from the sale. Later it was

discovered that the checks were worthless and that Coleman was a swindler. There

was then nothing left to do but ask for a

A SWINDLING SCHEME MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE TAR AND FEATHERS

Conference Report on the Bill Extending the Street.

A Circle to Be Drawn Around the Observatory-Land to Be Sold and Purchased.

Senator Gibson today submitted the report of the conference committee on Hous resolution 32, declaring Massachusetts ave nue through the naval observatory grounds a public street. The House recedes from its LOCAL BANKS ESCAPE opposition to the Senate amendments, which are in the nature of a substitute to the original resolution, and creates an "Observatory Circle" around the buildings. In this form the resolution will go to the President for his signature. It provides that no street, avenue or public thoroughfare in the neighborhood of the observatory shall extend within the area of a circle described, with a radius of 1,000 feet from the clock room. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to grant the right of way for an extension of Massachusetts avenue through the grounds exterior to the circle, which

the grounds exterior to the circle, which shall be a public street.

The Secretary is also authorized to sell, by advertisement or otherwise, two plats of ground outside of the circle, but within the ground outside of the circle, but within the observatory site, amounting to 14.31 acres on the north and east of the avenue and 1.18 on the south and west. In lieu of this land the Secretary is to purchase certain property inside the circle, rot now the property of the United States, amounting to 19.27 acres. This ground is described as follows: Plat east, Normanstone, one and seventy-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less; plat west, Robert Weaver, eight and twenty-five west, Robert Weaver, eight and twenty-five one-hurdredths acres, more or less; plat west, Barres, thirty-eight one-hundredths acre, more or less; plat west, Young, sixty-seven one-hundredths acre, more or less; plat west, Barbour, thirty-two one-hundredths acre, more or less; plats north and west, Dunbarton, seven and eighty-seven one-hundredths acres, more or less.

The land is to be appreciated by a bound of

The land is to be appraised by a board of three persons appointed by the Secretary, who shall report to him within sixty days. If the Secretary is unable, within thirty days after the condemnation by these appraisers, to purchase any portion of the land by private agreement with the owners, the appraisers shall apply to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for final condemnation. The Secretary, after deducting the expenses of condemnation, shall pay into the treasury of the United States the net amount received from the sale of the net amount received from the sale of any portion of the United States Naval Observatory site, the same to remain there, subject to the draft of the Secretary of the Navy, for purchasing, the additional lands within the hereinbefore described circle and for improvements to the said Naval Observatory grounds.

WHAT CAPT. EVANS SAYS. He Goes Where Ordered and Does

What is Ordered. Capt. Robley D. Evans, the present naval secretary of the light house board, who was recently ordered by Secretary Herbert

to the command of the New York, the finest ship in the navy, has returned to Washington from a short rest at Old Point Comfort. When questioned as to his new Capt. Evans said that it was a very great surprise to him, as he yet had two and s half years of shore duty to his credit. Two

rears ago he was in command of the Bering sea fleet, which was a most unpleasant duty, and he had hoped to be permitted to serve out his term of shore duty with his wife and children. He certainly had not asked for the command of the New York, and to his knowledge the only one who knew of the proposed action was Secretary Herbert himself.

The ceptain, who is one of the youngest The ceptain, who is one of the youngest of his rank in the service, appreciates the compilment of being ordered to the command of one of the finest ships affoat, though it was not sought or desired. Capt. Evans said he went where he was ordered, did what he was ordered and when he had no orders he did what he thought was right under the circumstance. under the circumstances. He will leave Washington on August 16, and assume com mand of the New York on August 20. The New York will be the flagship of Admira

GRACELAND CEMETERY.

The Bill Prohibiting Further Interments Passed by the Senate.

Senator Gallinger secured favorable action by the Senate today on Senate bill 2245, to prohibit the interment of bodies in Graceland cemetery, at the eastern end of H street. The bill provides that from date of passage the charter of the Cemetery Association shall cease, except as to the members of the board of officers for the purpose of transferring the bodies now interred in Graceland to other cemeteries The officers are empowered to sell the land of Graceland cemetery, and to retain out of the proceeds a compensation of 5 per cent of the gross amount of the sales, to-gether with reasonable atterney's fees and other expenses incurred in the enforcement of the law. The remainder of the proceeds shall be distributed pro rata among the owners of the lots

The Committee's Report. The District committee in its report or

the bill stated: "The land within the limits of the cemetery consists of about thirty acres, situated at the intersection of Maryland avenue. H street northeast and 15th street northeast, and immediately adjoins the city limits; was conveyed to the association, and is held by it in fee, except such lots as have been conveyed to lot owners. The burials that have been made have been on the southern side of the cemetery and on the southern side of the cemetery and near Benning road. In the immediate neighborhood of the cemetery there is a large and rapidly increasing population, who have made objection to the continued maintenance of the place as a cemetery and burials there, on the ground of the in-jury and danger thereby caused to the health of the inhabitants. The drainage from the cemetery is toward the south and toward numerous houses that depend upon wells for their water supply. Numerous cases of sickness in that vicinity have been occasioned by impure water, as appears from the communication and petitions ac-companying the report of the Commission-ers."

THE PLAN INDORSED.

A Bill for a Public Building Commis

sion of Architects. The plan advocated by the American Institute of Architects to secure plans for public buildings by competition was indorsed today by the House committee on public buildings, which decided by a unanimous vote to report the bill. A commission of three architects of high standing, appointed by the President, and two members of the enginéer corps of the army, to discharge, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, all administrative duties relating to procuring designs and appointing architects, is provided for by the bill. For buildings costing \$100,000 the commission is to vote for five architects to prepare de-signs for competition, and for buildings of less cost one architect is to be empowered to prepare the plans. Of course the commis-sion selects the design. Unsuccessful competitors are to be paid for their work, and the architects, when such plans are adopted, will supervise the work of building ing for remuneration 5 per cent of the cost of the work,

Arrest of the Men Suspected of the Tarsney Assault.

ADJUTANT COLORADO'S

Active Agents.

The Story of the Plot and the

GREAT EXCITEMENT

DENVER, Col., July 26.-Six men have been arrested for complicity in the tarring and feathering of Adjutant General Tarsney at Colorado Springs-three in this city and three at the springs-and more arrests are to follow. The prisoners here are John A. Reagan, who was turnkey at the jail at Colorado Springs on the night the outrage was committed; his brother, Michael Reagen, and ex-deputy sheriff of El Paso county, and "Shorty" Allen, alias Thomas Gorden, who was one of Sheriff Bowers' army of deputies in the Bull Hill warfare.

Allen is said to be the man who poked the gun in Gen. Tarsney's face at the Alamo Hotel and applied the tar and feathers to his person. Three men arrested at Colorado Springs are J. J. Mullin, son of a wealthy Beston mine owner and a prominent society man; Herman Rebbeke, who was a deputy sheriff during the Cripple Creek trouble, and Eugene Kinney, one of the hack driv-ers who took the party of masked men with Gen. Tarsney to Austin Bluff. It is said Chief of Police Armstrong of

It is said Chief of Police Armstrong of this city has succeeded in unraveling the plot against Tarsney through revelations made by ex-Deputy Sheriff Parker of El Paso county. According to his story, the plot was arranged in the ante room of the jail, and under Sheriff Bob Mullins, leader of the Cripple Creek force of deputies. of the Cripple Creek force of deputies, was the guiding spirit. J. B. Mullins, Parker says, furnished money and Rebbek bought the tar and feathers. Parker is sure the money changed hands in the presence of rnkey Regan.

arker saw Bob Mullins, J. J. Mullins, Shorty Allen, Herman Rebbek and a depu-ty named Wilson get into a hack and drive toward the Alamo Hotel. It is alleged that Regan has said Sheriff Bowers turned a prisoner charged with murder out of jail Under Sheriff Mullins went on a trip to Michigan and Wilson to Ohio when the grand jury convened, but they have been located, and it is said their capture is cer-

Excitement is very high at Colorado Springs over the arrests, and the Denver detectives who made them have been threatened with similar treatment to that given Gen. Tarsney. Their prisoners were taken away from them by Sheriff Bowers and re-

A CARNEGIE TRAIN

Wrecked and Three Trainmen Were Seriously Injured.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.-By the spreading of the rails in the yard of the Edgar dock last night an engine and eight cars belonging to the Carnegie company were badly wrecked, and three trainmen were seriously injured. One of them, Fireman Charles McCauley, was hurt internally and will die. The two others, Engineer John McCauley and Brakeman John McMunn, were severely scalded, but will recover. The damage to property was about \$20,000.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Statement About the Situation the English Parliament.

LONDON, July 26.-Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, in the house of commons today said that according to the convention of 1885 between China and Japan, both these nations, in case of disturbances in Corea, were at liberty to send troops to restore order Sir Edward added that the relations be tween China and Japan becoming critical on July 14 the British government instructed its envoys at Berlin, St. Peters burg, Paris and Rome to ask the powers to direct their envoys at Pekin and Tekio to use their good offices in order to avert war Continuing, the secretary of the foreign office said that Great Britain had since

THE POLICE TRIALS.

The Hearing in the Case of Capt Doherty Nearing the End.

NEW YORK, July 26.-The trial before the police commissioners of Capt. Doherty and his wardmen will probably be concluded tonight and the commissioners are expected to decide soon after the evidence has all been submitted. The first witness offered by the defense today was Bernard Meehan, one of the accused ex-wardmen His counsel asked him about each case in which he had been charged with receiving money from Mrs. Thurow. To each hentered a denial. He also denied that he told Mrs. Thurow to place a broom in fron of her house after Tammany had been vic torious at the polls. He had not called a Mrs. Thurow's house on January 6, 1803

NOTICES FROM WHITECAPS. Tennessee Farmers Are Directed No. to Collect Rents.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 26.-White Caps are posting notices at South Pitts burg, near here, notifying farmers tha they must not receive any more money for rent of land, under penalty of death. The section boss for the M. and C. road has nctified that he must pay the men \$1.25 or be shot. Great excitement prevail

A MINE ACCIDENT.

Officials Killed by Falling From the Carringe. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 26 .- A hor

rible accident occurred today at the Exeter shaft of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Pittston. The bottom fell out of the carriage as it was descending the shaft and Col. Mason, the superintendent, Robert Mercur, assistant superintendent, and Wiliam Wilson, another official, were preitated to the bottom. Mason was outright and the other two were fatally in jured. The men were going down into the mine on a tour of inspection.

A LABOR ARBITRATION.

The Decision Was Against the Side of the Men. NEW YORK, July 26.-State Arbitration

Commissioner Edward Feeney this morning gave his decision in the matter of the troubles between Cane, McCaffrey & Co., clothiers of this city, and their employes, over a dispute about wages.

In February, 1894, the clothing cutters examiners and trimmers employed by Cane McCaffrey & Co., 686 Broadway, New York city, agreed to a reduction of 10 per cent in their weekly wages, said reduction to continue until the trade had assumed nor- the work is now again in progress,

mal conditions. The two grades of cutters formerly received \$20 and \$24 per week, a reduction of 10 per cent making their wages \$18 and \$21.60 per week respectively.

On June 30 the men quit work after a refusal by the firm to accede to a demand for a restoration of the 10 per cent reducfor a restoration of the 10 per cent reduc-tion. On July 17 it was agreed by both parties to submit the matter to arbitration. The state commissioner finds that "trade has not resumed normal conditions" and that the men must work at 10 per cent re-duction until October 1, when old wages

Quiet in the Coke Region. SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 26.-There was

to trouble today over the disarming of the no trouble today over the disarming of the coke strikers. Under orders from the sheriff the strikers have been advised by their leaders to give up their arms, and all but a few of the more ignorant and determined have consented to do so. At New haven a company of sixty armed men turned their guns over to Burgess Newcomer. An order has also been made prohibiting foreign flags in processions. Everything was quiet in the region today.

THE METROPOLITAN BILL

The Conference Agreement Reported to the House.

A Lively Debate on the Subject of Voltage in Which the Report is Attacked.

Representative Richardson, from the con-

erence committee on the Metropolitan railroad bill, reported an agreement in conference to the House today. The important features of the report were that the House conferees yielded to the Senate amendment requiring a change in the equipment of the road within ninety days. The Senate yields to the House on the amendment striking out the word electric in connection with the description of the underground system. The bill as passed by the House provided for an underground electric system. The Senate struck out the word electric. The conference inserted the word, and the act requires the use of an underground "elec-tric" system. The House yields as to the limit of time within which the branches of the road shall be completed. The Senate's provision that the north and south branch shall be completed in one year, and that the east and west branch shall be com-pleted in two years, stands in the measure

as agreed to in conference.

The Senate recedes from its amendment abolishing the Metropolitan tracks from 9th and Florida avenue to and on 7th street, and this extension to the Brightwood track

A new fifth section is adopted by the con-ference requiring that the Metropolitan railroad shall immediately make arrangements for reciprocal transfers with all in tersecting railroads, and that on the com-pletion of the work for the new motive power reciprocal trackage arrangements must be made to permit access for the sub-trban railroads to the heart of the city, either by agreement between the Metro-politan and the other roads, or under condi-tions fixed by the Supreme Court of the

A Discussion About Volts.

in connection with this section an aniof the number of volts used by each of the two underground electric systems. Mr. Richardson explained that the system pro posed to be used was understood to be the Buda-Pesth, which was but 300 volts, while Buda-Pesth, which was but 300 volts, while the underground system of the Rock Creek read required 500 volts. Therefore it was provided that the cars of connecting roads in passing over the Metropolitan road into the city should be drawn by the Metropolitan motors. Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hepburn made this the point of attack upon the conference report. Each said that he wanted the report yould down and that the cure. tion of voltage be kept open to be settled by the Supreme Court of the District in fix-ing the conditions under which the reciprocal trackage arrangements shall be ef-

Mr. Richardson said that it was not possible to run the existing system with 300 volts, and that the Buda-Pesth system could not be run with a heavier voltage. A number of questions on this question were asked by members in different parts of the House, to which Mr. Richardson replied that the solution of the problem which the conference had decided on seemed to be the proper one, and the only one practicable.

The Report Attacked.

Mr. Cannon made a spirited attack upon the report, insisting that the voltage should be whiform, and that because of the failure of this report to so provide the report should be voted down. He referred incidentally to "some of the pet roads" of the chairman of the District committee.

Mr. Heard at once responded with anger that if the gentleman meant to insinuate that he had any pet schemes to further instruction was false and cowardly.

Carnon then retracted the statement and Mr. Heard accepted his explanation. Mr. Hepburn made a ten-minute speech in opposition to the report.

Mr. Richardson then called for the previous question.

The Point of No Quorum. The vote on this stood 92 to 19, and the

coint of no quorum was made by the fillbusters. The call of the roll was then or-After further debate the report was

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

The Assessment Bill. Senator Hunton, chairman of the subcom-

mittee of the District committee of the Senate on the board of assessment and equalization bill, today had a consultation at the Capitol with Assessor Trimble and his assistants in regard to the provisions of the bill. He hopes to get action taken upon the measure before adjournment. The other members of the subcommittee are Senators Proctor and Smith.

An Alley Bill. Senator McMillan today called up for passage Senate bill 2217, closing part of an alley in square 185. In answer to a question by Mr. Mills, he explained that this part of alley was laid out twenty-five years ago, and has never been used of late, owing ago, and has hever been used of the to the substitution of a new alley in the rear. The bill was intended merely to clear the title. Mr. Mills withdrew his objection

and the bill was passed.

Secretary Herbert has arranged to spend

several days at his home in Alabama during the early part of August, when the ciections will be in full progress.
Dr. J. W. Hodges is at Atlantic City.
Dr. S. L. Johnson has returned from Massillon, Ohio, where he has been spend-

ing several weeks.

Mr. Robert A. White left yesterday for Deer Park, where he will spend several weeks, returning by the way of Paeoniar Mr. Herbert Jackson is spending some time at "The Somerset," Sugar Loaf moun-

Puget Sound Dry Dock. The naval board, composed of Civil Engineers Asserson, Menocal and Prindle.

which visited the Puget sound dry dock to devise means of overcoming unexpected obstacles in the guilding of that dock, has returned to Washington. They were suc-cessful in their undertaking, and, after a slight modification of the plans, the diffi-culty in driving the piles was overcome, and

MR. VILAS' DEFENSE

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Besterdap's

Star contained 30 cofumns

of advertisements, made up of 584 separate announces ments. These advertisers

bought publicity-not merefy

врасе.

He Speaks as the President's Personal and Political Friend.

MR. GORMAN'S CHARGES ANSWERED

A High Tribute Paid to Senator

MANY BILLS PASSED

A general impression in the galleries when the Senate met today was that the oratorical pyrotechnic display was over for the present unless the republicans seized the opportunity to harass their political

adversaries. By agreement it was decided not to call up the conference report on the tariff bill until 2 o'clock.

The House bill to provide an American register for the schooner Astoria was passed; also a Senate bill to provide an American register for the steamer Oceania. On motion of Mr. Hunton (Va.) a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit a list of claims in the ury to transmit a list of claims in the hands of the accounting officers of the government, also all claims passed upon by the Court of Claims requiring appropriations at this session, was adopted; also Mr. Allen's resolution calling on the Attorney General for copies of all correspondence with railroad officials in connection with the recent strike.

Bills on the Calendar Taken Up. The Senate then proceeded to consider bills on the calendar. The following bills were passed: To provide for the location and satisfaction of outstanding military bounty land warrants and certificates of location under section 3 of the act of 1858; to grant an increase of pension to Eliza K, Starr; to retire mates in the United States navy; to amend the act of April 24, 1894, authorizing the construction of a steel bridge over St. Louis river between Wisconbridge over St.Louis river between Wisconsin and Minnesota; for the application of the accretions of the Caracas (Venezuela) awards of 1868 to the new awards made in 1889 and 1899; to retire William H. Hugo as a first heutenant of cavalry.

Mr. McPherson (N. J.) interrupted the corsideration of bills on the calendar to ask indefinite leave of absence. His request was based upon "needstent illness quest was based upon "persistent illness."

quest was based upon "persistent illness caused by bad air in the Senate chamber." The request was granted. Other bills were passed as follows:

Other Bills Passed. To authorize certain persons to accept decorations and testimonials from the Hawailan government; for the relief of Benj. F. Potect; to authorize the state of Mone tana to make selections from certain pubic lands; to authorize Commander Dennis W. Mullan, United States navy, to accept a medal presented to him by the Chilean government; to remove the bar of the stat-ute of limitations and give the right of appeal to laborers having claims upon the government under the eight-hour law; to pension Mary E. Trickey; to provide for the sale of the old custom house at Louis-ville; to prohibit the interment of bodies in

Graceland cemetery, in the District of Co the work and wages of women and children; for the relief of P. S. Corbett; for the relief of James N. Townsend; for the relief of Samuel Fitzhugh, administrator of the estate of Henry Fitzhugh; donating con-demned cannon to the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdenburgh, N. Y.; concerning lease of land in the Yellowstone National Park; for the relief of Andrew Gray; au-thorizing the sale of United States title to a tract in Montgomery county, Md.; for dis-posal of accretion of Virginia indemnity, fund.

To authorize the payment to Rear Ademiral John H. Russell of the highest pay of his grade. The Tariff Report Again.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Jones called up the con-

ference report on the tariff bill. Mr. Vilas (Wis.) was immediately recogrized, but yielded to Mr. Quay (Pa.), who withdrew the sugar amendments he offered just before adjournment last night. Mr. Gray (Del.) suggested the absence of a quorum, and the absentees came trooping

There was a general air of expectancy. All present felt that something of importance was about to occur. Mr. Brice (Ohio) came in and held a whispered consultation with Mr. Vilas. Senator Vilas Defends the President.

in, in response to the summons of the ele

It was expected that the Ohio Senator would make a statement before Mr. Vilas proceeded, but he did not do so. The Wisconsin Senator began his speech by saying that an extraordinary scene occurred on Monday last in the Senate. It was evident he intended to defend the President. A democratic Senator, said he, saw fit to attack the President, without precedent, he thought, or if there was a precedent, it was one that ought to be shunned instead

of followed. It was a personal assault upon the President and his character. He had hoped, he said, that the remarks of Mr. Gorman and those who joined with him on that occasion would have appeared in the Record before he (Mr. Vilas) re-plied. But, he went on sarcastically, he presumed the engagements of the Maryland Senator were so pressing that he had had no time to revise them. Mr. Vilas conno time to revise them. Mr. Vilas considered it his duty to reply to that assault. He would speak as the personal as well as the political friend of the President.

He rejoiced in the honor of Mr. Cleveland's friendship. It was a pride to him, Of the rewards, few and stinted, that come to public men, one of the greatest that had come to him was the intimeter to him.

come to him was the intimate association with that lofty and distinguished man. The President Lauded.

It was his honest testimony to his character that never at any moment of temptation, either political or personal, had he failed to see in Mr. Cleveland the pure white light of an upright purpose. For such a man he saw fit to say some wordsnot in defense (he needed none), but some not in defense the needed hole, that so by correction of a discoloration of facts by which Mr. Cleveland had been placed in a folse light before the country. He would false light before the country. He would make this statement in behalf of the truth of history. "What were the points of accusation," inquired Mr. Vilas, "in the remarkable assault to which I have alluded?" He regretted, he said, that Mr. Gorman

was absent from the Sepate chamber.

The first accusation, he proceeded, was The first accusation, he proceeded, was that the President was open to the charge of duplicity. That was tased upon a letter in which Mr. Cleveland expressed the hope that iron and coal should go on the free list in the tariff bill. The second was the executive had by that encreached on the executive had by that energached on the prerogatives of Congress, and third, that the President had traduced the Senate. Those charges were true or false, not as matter of argument, but as a matter of

fact. Facts as to Coal and Iron "With regard to coal and iron ore, let us examine the facts," said Mr. Vilas. "And I desire to say here that I am under deep obligations to the Senator from New York, who never in his public career made such an able exposition of any subject at

he did on Tucsday last." His high tribute to Senator Hill caused a suspicion of a smile on the faces of many in the chamber.

The President's Position on Raw Materials.

Mr. Vilas then reviewed at length the